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It seems paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true that Democratic times make Republican votes.

Every man who likes the times of the past six months should secure them as long as there is a Democratic Congress by voting for Mr. Bynum.

The inexorable reports of the wool market show no indications of that doubling of price which Senator Voorhees has so persistently predicted to take place by the

The Sugar Trust should not forget Mr. Bynum in this, his hour of distress, as he was in favor of passing the Senate bill long before any other Indiana member in the

Perhaps the discovery that whisky can e manufactured from beet sugar refuse may induce the Democratic party to susjend its warfare upon the sugar beet in-

Conservative Republicans in Pennsylvania estimate the Republican majority in the coming election at 250,000, and Democrats admit 100,000. The Democratic campaign is mainly directed to saving seed.

At a time when Attorney-general Smith is pocketing 12 per cent. of so large an amount of school funds, he ought not to glory in the fact that the putting of wool on the free list has destroyed half the average price of years.

A remnant of Coxey's commonweal army, 'n charge of marshal Carl Browne, is on its way to New York to take part in a street parade of striking tailors to-morrow. They will probably be met by the police and escorted to jail as vagrants.

The charges of attempted corruption and bribery made against Mrs. Lease by the late superintendent and matron of the Kansas Deaf and Dumb Asylum are so direct and explicit as to call for an explanation from that distinguished female reformer.

The President will return to Washington this week, and it is announced that he will soon visit West Virginia, ostensibly on a fishing trip but really, no doubt, to try and stir up Democratic enthusiasm. If he will rub up against the people a littie he will discover that this is not a Cleveland year.

Official returns of the Georgia election show that in nearly every county where Secretary Hoke Smith spoke the Democratic vote was fully 25 per cent. less than two years ago, and in Atlanta, where he opened his campaign, it fell off 4,676 votes. His political influence seems to be of the recoiling kind.

The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States minister to the Court of St. James, has not served an apprenticeship in diplomacy for nothing. When asked to express his opinion in regard to the political situation in New York he said: "I have never had the presumption to pretend to understand New York politics."

Six leading colored ministers of Chicago have united in issuing an address to colored men urging them to support the Republican party as "the party of reform, protection and equality." It is a strong and eloquent address, and concludes by saying, "We are led to make these suggestions not for the hope of reward or through sinister or selfish motives, but as lovers of good government and friends of our race.'

Able lawyers who have important business before the Interior Department say there has never been so inefficient an ad ministration of the department as at present. They aver that Secretary Hoke Smith has no conception of the importance of the business that comes before him, and that he disposes of it in a most perfunctory and slipshod manner. He is probably the worst chump in this chumpian administration.

The press dispatch describing the lynching of one Oscar Morton in Powell county, Kentucky, says: "This is the eighth lynching in central Kentucky in the past three months, and the people have determined to put down murder if they have to take the law into their own hands every time a man is killed." An eyewitness of the affair says the lynching party was "composed of the best citizens of the place," and adds: "I have witnessed a good many lynchings, but this one was the most orderly and business-like of any I ever saw." These commendatory expressions seem designed to convey the impression that the people of central Kentucky are becoming conservative and civilized in the matter of lynchings. Perhaps some time they will progress so far as to conclude that crime should be punished in a regular and legal way instead of by mobs.

Many letters are forwarded to Col. I. N. Walker, chairman of the pension committee of the Grand Army, by the com-

mander-in-chief and others, complaining that the writers have been deprived of their pensions and do not know what to do to regain them. The following is a copy of a letter dated at Leavenworth, Kan., evidently written by an old man who could not make a statement in the form of an affidavit without assistance, as required by law, if it would save his life:

Dear Comrade-I would like to ask a favor of you. The rebels have stopped my pension. They want more evidence, and I do not know what kind of evidence they want. If you can help me by writing to the pension department, you will confer a

The writer was an Iowa cavalryman, but there are thousands of cases like his, in which men are unable to understand what evidence the bureau wants, and who cannot, of themselves, put it into words as Hoke Smith requires, if they did.

### TRYING TO ESCAPE THE ISSUE.

The Democratic managers are attempting to lead the voters to forget the main, and, in fact, the one issue before the people, which is: Shall the free-trade policy begun by the Democratic Congress be continued? Shall we continue a policy which has opened the American market to the world in competition with Americans and has already reduced wages in most of the lines of industry from 20 to 30 per cent? There is really no other issue than this, and yet the Democratic managers who have announced the free-trade policy which has reduced wages, curtailed and destroyed markets held by Americans, are laboring desperately to divert attention from it. Some of them are doing their utmost to array employe against employer, while others are trying to divert the attention of workingmen who may be members of labor organizations by circulating the affidavits of perjured men to the injury of such candidates as Mr. Henry, who are pledged to oppose the policy and the legislation which have reduced the wages of 80 per cent, of the members of labor organizations at least 20 per cent, and deprived tens of thousands of them of all employment. To whatever class of producers these Democratic managers appeal, they labor to draw them away from the only issue, which is: Shall the present policy of the Democratic party be continued?

In all the State of Indiana not a Democratic speaker dare put to voters the question: "Do you desire to continue the policy of the party in power?" The truth is that there is not an intelligent wage earner, a farmer or a distributor of the products of the country who will not declare that he has had enough of the policy of that Congress and President which has brought the country where it is. Sensible men will not permit themselves to be diverted by political tricksters who treat them as if they were the creatures of prejudice. They will not forget the issue.

### HOW TO STIMULATE BUSINESS.

"This law is the first step," said Chairman Wilson when he excused himself for voting for the present tariff law. "This law is the beginning," said Mr. Cleveland in the Catchings letter, "and the friends of tariff reform should press the fight," he continued. Such is the universal expression of the controlling free-trade element in the Democratic party. Consequently, if the next House should be Democratic there would be fresh attempts to destroy whatever protection to American industry the present law retains. Indeed, the election of another Democratic House would be an indorsement of that which passed the present law. That means that there will be persistent and constant efforts to eliminate whatever of protection there is in the present law. Such a condition will be a menace to the business and industry of the country, because the importers will not be content so long as there shall be a market to win and a Democratic House. Consequently, to re-elect Bynum, Cooper, Brookshire and the other free-traders in Indiana will indicate a desire on the part of the voters in this State to open the American markets wider to foreign competition.

On the other hand, if a Republican House shall be elected the whole country will ow that there will be no more legisla tion in the direction of free trade. Then the business, industry and enterprise of the country can proceed with the utmost confidence to do all that can be done under existing conditions, assured that when the Republicans come into power they will promptly enact such laws as will restore to Americans the control of the American market. Therefore, a general Republican success in November, more than anything else, will, at once, give an impetus to business and industry, for the reason that people will know that this Democratic tariff law is the last step toward free trade, and that all future movement will be toward the conditions which existed in 1892.

## A GREAT QUADRILATERAL.

Republicans have reason to feel proud of the manner in which the principles of the party have been presented and its record defended before the country during the last few days. It would be difficult to cite any campaign in which four abler speakers have taken part than ex-President Harrison, Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman and ex-Speaker Reed. There are many other excellent Republican speakers in the field, but these four are so prominent and so distinctly representative that all will concede them leadership and superiority. Differing in many respects, as men of pronounced individuality always must, they stand, each in his way, among the foremost exponents of Republican principles and Republican statesmanship.

General Harrison is the first ex-President to appear before the people as a political campaign speaker, and he has done it in so modest and natural a way as to fully vindicate his action. He is also the first ex-President to appear in a university as a law lecturer and in the courts as a practitioner, and this also was done in such a way as to forestall the criticism of those, if there are such, who think an ex-President should occupy a position of dignified uselessness. General Harrison will never forget the proprieties of his position as an ex-President, but he is too much of a worker and too deeply interested in current events to be willing to be sidetracked on a mere point of official or political etiquette. After declining invitations to speak

nearly every Northern State it was most natural that he should yield to the request of the central committee to make a few speeches in Indiana, His trip to Evansville shows that he has lost none of his wonderful facility in speaking and that the committee did not overestimate the desire of the people to see and hear him. The series of brief addresses made during the trip furnished a continuous presentation of Republican principles in the most admirable style and stamp him as one of the foremost of English-speaking orators.

For extent of territory covered and for number, variety and excellence of speeches delivered the recent speaking tour of Gov. McKinley is one of the most remarkable on record. If he does not reach quite as high a plane of thought as General Harrison or possess quite as finished a style, he is still. easily, one of the most versatile and effective political speakers of recent years. He gets very close to the people and never fails to impress them with the force and earnestness of his convictions. In fact, he is a forceful and earnest man and an exponent of Republicanism of whom the party may well be proud

There are thousands of Republicans who will regret to die without having had a chance to vote for John Sherman for President. What a grand career his has been, and what a heroic period of the country's history it has been identified with! It is a great thing for a man to have been present in his prime at the birth of the Republican party, to have been a potent factor in all of its great achievements and to find himself in his old age one of the most trusted and honored exponents of its principles. This is the place occupied by Senator Sherman, who, within the last week, delivered one of the best Republican speeches of this or any campaign.

Ex-Speaker Reed's reception in New York was such as is only accorded by the Republicans of that city to men of great ability and popularity, and his speech was in keeping with the magnificent ovation tendered him. No abler vindication of Republican policies or more vigorous arraignment of the Democratic party has been delivered, and the speech was as dignified and finished in style as it was forceful in argument. It fully deserved the enthusiastic applause which it received, and it possesses the unusual merit of reading so well that the larger audience throughout the country have enjoyed it as much as those who heard it delivered.

A party that has four such speakers as these on "the stump" at the same time is certainly not losing its political virility. The Republican revival of 1894 could not have abler expositor. They constitute a great quadrilateral, the Big Four of American politics.

John Koeppen, a faithful employe of the Journal for more than twenty years past, died on Sunday night under circumstances which justify the assertion that he was a victim of the mischievous fad called Christian Science. A believer in the foolishness himself, he refrained from calling in a physician until his condition was serious, but even then he might have recovered if he had followed the advice of the physician instead of that of Christian Science friends who assured him he was not sick. Acting on their assurance he went out in the night air about his usual work and died almost immediately. It seems to be about time for some legislation to fix the responsibility in such cases as this.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

No Joshua. "That Joshua story is true, I suppose," soliloquized Mr. Figg, who had to get Tommy ready for school, "but it was no eightyear-old son he tried the trick on."

Making Game of Her. "What do you think of my new ball "It seems to me more like a hunting cos-

"I'd like to know why." "It is dear, and you are bare."

Kind Girl. "Have you got any waterproof powder?" she asked the druggist, in a whisper.

"Any-what? Er-beg pardon." "Waterproof powder. I'm sure he is going to propose this evening, and I've got to refuse him, and if I shed a few tears it will be easier for the poor boy."

Lucid Theory. "I see," said Mr. Wickwire, "that the newspaper liar is at it again. This time he has a story of a hen adopting a lot of kit-

"That story may be true," said Mrs. Wickwire. "The hen may have been deceived by the similarity in the sound of the words. Kitten and chicken sound a good deal alike."

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Linn Boyd Porter, who has been nominated for Congress by the Populists in the Eighth Massachusetts district, is better known as "Albert Ross," the writer of sensational stories Miss Dora Reed Goodale, the poet of the Berkshire hills, whose sister Elaine married Dr. Eastman, a Dakota Indian, a few years ago, is engaged to be married to Prof. Thomas Sanford, of the University of

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was a visitor at Buffalo Bill's Wild West show the other evening, and was an object of great attention. It is the first entertainment of any kind she has attended since her husband's death. Germans claim that the late Hermann Helmholtz was, after Humboldt, the greatest scientific thinker of this century. The physicians who performed the autopsy were astonished at the weight of his brain and the extraordinary number of its convolu-

Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, has a plan for buying a tract of land in the West, "gathering up the Israelites and building a Canaan for them." The difficulty will be in keeping the Israleites in Canaan. They will persist , buying up all the adjoining country.

Kaiser Wilhelm carries with him a small but serviceable revolver, either in his pocket or in his belt, when he is in uniform. His Majesty is extremely skillful in the use of the weapon, and his chasseur, who accompanies him everywhere, inspects it every morning to make sure that it is in working order. The Alaska Indians, in the absence of

suitable birch, make their canoes of spruce bark. A measured section of bark is first peeled from the tree after it has been ringed at both ends and scored longitudinally. The ends are then doubled and sewed with roots, and a suitable gunwale and frame of willow are fitted and sewed to the bark. Two Indians can build one canoe

"It is a significant fact," said Dr. E. E. Hale, the other day, "that the five distinctly American poets-Whittier, Longfellow, Bryant, Lowell and Holmes-were all Unitarians through and through, the last four active workers in the cause. They were all Unitarians because they were poets. A poet must be a prophet, and a prophet must be a Unitarian practically. or. Holmes was more than an ordinary Unitarian. He had a remarkable hold upon all sorts and conditions of men, and he never entered into any extended discussion but that he introduced his liberal theology.

One of his novels was intended to put an extinguisher on Calvinism, and it did it." The woods they are getting their chestnuts Which ripen'd 'mid October dew,

And all of the comical papers Are getting their chestnuts, too! There's the pawn-ticket joke and the seal-And the man who's afraid of the cold, And the joke of the tie-walking thespian, And all of the rest that are old!

-Syracuse Post. When Music, heavenly maid, was young, While yet in early Greece she sung. Hers was a soulless lay; She had not yet acquired the art

Of singing things that touch the heart

Like Ta-ra-boom-de-ay.

## RUSSIAN CONSPIRACY

-New York Press.

SENSATIONAL STORY REGARDING THE ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

He Is Said to Be Slowly Dying from Poison-Priests Scheming Against the Czarewitch.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 15 .- Has the Czar of all the Russias been skillfully poisoned and slowly put to death by scientific means in the hands of Nihilists? Dr. George F. V. Schmidt, a German traveler, now in Minneapolis, has just received secret dispatches from St. Petersburg which throws a strong light on the crisis in European politics caused by the impending death of the Czar. These dispatches came written in sympathetic ink, on apparently blank pieces of paper. The application of heat brught out some strange stenographic characters which the Doctor readily translated. He showed one of the dispatches to a reporter to-day, and remarked that in order to send such things from St. Petersburg it was necessary to doubly protect them by the use of sympathetic ink and a secret code. The most sensational matter in the dispatch is the intimation that the Czar's illness is caused by other than natural means. The Doctor translated the dispatch as follows:

"The Czar is lying at the point of death. The excitement in the higher circles of stood in Russia that the Czar's sickness was brought about by scientific means, and that his death will not be a natural one. It is on account of this that the journals contradict the fact of the Czar's sickness. There is a party that wants to set the Czarewitch on the throne. The Czarewitch is of a cranky and melancholy nature, is inclined to institute the most radical reforms throughout Russia, and has already made plans for such action. He is very much hated by the clergy. The patriarch of Moscow, who is at the head of the Greek Church, has traveled about with the Czar in order to persuade him to put his second son on the throne instead of the Czarewitch. The Greek Church of Russia is feverishly excited. The council of the empire is daily holding secret council. The Pan-Slavic party is with the church and against the Czarewitch, who is a great friend of Germany. Should the Czar decide to place his second son upon the throne this would be looked on as a direct insult to Germany, and would be attended with the most serious results. The second son of the Czar is friendly to the French. dreadfully despotic, and in the highest degree headstrong, and a strong autocrat. It is feared that on the deathbed of the Czar the church influence will succeed in inducing him to call his second son as his successor. As this second son is very hotneaded he is sure not to remain long on the throne without becoming seriously involved in state troubles. The eighty-eightyear-old Patriarch of Russia has had a two hours' conference with the Czar at his deathbed, but no one knows the purport of this talk. The second son of the Czar is very despotic, opposed to the liberty of the people, and is of an envious nature. He is a fine soldier, fond of fight, a martial fellow and very ambitious. He is an enemy of England and of Germany. and, above all, of America. This prince is by all odds one of the greatest generals. in Russia, having been with Gourk and Tomash-Chief, and having studied with the latter. All of the cabinets of Europe are alarmed. It is rumored that the entrance of England into the dreibund, that is, the triple alliance, is about to take place. Already between Russia and France secret relations have been entered into. Dr. Von Schmidt is a second lieutenant in the Prussian army traveling on leave. He is bound for Japan and the Orient.

## DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT.

### A Beautiful Blind Woman Refuses to Desert Her Lover for Her Husband.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 .- Secret service officials who had arrested a man calling himself John Robertson, discovered to-day that their prisoner is John Spayne, a ntorious counterfeiter, who has been a fugitive for three years. During his examination this morning a dramatic incident occurred, a woman of beautiful face, but totally blind, appearing and announcing herself as Spayne's wife. During the proceeding James Morton, a well-to-do merchant, who had been called as a witness, caught sight of the woman and, rushing to her, declared she was his wife, who had disappeared two years before. Recognizing Morton's voice, the blind woman piteously begged the officers to protect her from him. knowledged that she was Mrs. Morton, but said that her husband had treated her cruelly, and that she feared him. Despite Morton's entreaties the woman refused to go with him, declaring that Spayne had treated her kindly, and that, even though he was a criminal, she would remain with him. She told a pitiful story of ill-treatment and disgrace, and was allowed to leave the court room with the guide who accompanied her. Spayne, who had appeared deeply affected by the scene, was sent to

## HANGED TO A TREE.

#### Negro Taken from Jail and Lynched by a Mob of Kentuckians.

PRINCETON, Ky., Oct. 15 .- Willis Grifwho fey, a negro, two weeks ago from Chriskeeping. was county for safe taken from the county jail last midnight and hanged, two miles south of town. Griffey assaulted Miss Lena Berry, the adopted daughter of a wealthy Christian ccunty couple, while she was on her way home from church four weeks ago. He was not captured for two weeks, the matter being kept quiet until he was arrested. The mob consisted of about forty men, all f whom rode forty miles to do the work. They came into town so quickly that only the jatler's family knew they were here. They searched the house and found the key, after which they took the man out with a rope about his neck and carried him away. The body was found this morning swinging from a limb of a tree growin in the middle of the Cadiz road. It had been mutilated and contained several bullet

## PERISHED BY FIRE.

#### Mother Believed to Have Burned Herself and Three Children.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 15 .- Mrs. Jennie Harrigan and her three children perished by fire in a barn on the farm in the outskirts of the city to-day. The oldest of the children was six years of age and the youngest fourteen months. Mr. Harrigan is quite poor and follows peddling for a livlihood. He went to Newark this morning to sell his wares. When neighbors, attracted by the smoke, reached the home of the Harrigans they found a box of wood on fire in the house, and that was quickly extinguished. The flames in the barn, however, had gained such headway that nothing could be done until the flimsy structure had been burned to the ground. It was then that the fate of Mrs. Harrigan and her three children became known. Mrs. Harrigan, who was thirty years of age, had shown no signs of insanity, though for a time she had been despondent over her circumstances. She is believed to have deliberately burned herself and children.

## Resumed Operations.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 15.-The Burnside and North Franklin colleries of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, employing 1,000 men and boys, resumed operations this morning, after an idleness of six weeks. The Hickory Swamp mine, of the Union Coal Company, employing 400 workmen, also resumed this

## CONAN DOYLE IN TOWN

THE AUTHOR LECTURES ABOUT HIM-SELF AND HIS BOOKS.

Tells of His Friend Sherlock Holmes Whitcomb Riley's -James Opinion of Doyle.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle, author and lecturer, creator and executioner of the famous detective, "Sherlock Holmes," came to Indianapolis yesterday afternoon. Dr. Doyle arrived from Chicago at 5:30 o'clock. He was welcomed at the Union Station by a reception committee from the Monteflore Society, before which organization he lectured last night. Dr. Doyle is accompanied by his brother, W. Hay Doyle, of Plymouth, England. Both gentlemen alighted from a carriage at the Denison Hotel, walked briskly back to the desk and deposited two tan-colored valises with the air of the thrifty American "drummer." The famous author grasped the pen and wrote "A. Conan Doyle, London, Eng.," across the register. One of the first men to step up to the desk after Dr. Doyle had inscribed his name was James Whitcomb Riley, and a moment later the Hoosier poet had rescued the distinguished Briton from the fate prepared for him by two or three newspaper reporters. The meeting between the American poet and the English story writer was most happily timed and the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to a delightful interchange of literary gossip. Dr. Doyle's pleasing personality strikes one at the first meeting. His powerful

frame stand fully six feet. He has the florid face of the Briton and the blue eye and light hair of the Scotchman. The warm, almost crushing grasp of his hand is distinctly American. His attire is of the fashionable American cut, although his trousers are sadly lacking in the crease that marks the pantaioon of the American swell. Dr. Doyle speaks rapidly, and with the accent of the Scotchman. He discusses any topic that may present itself in a light, breezy way, but does not grow satirical. He is dignified, polite and unaffected in manner at all times. He likes America and the control of the scott the scott transfer to the scott transfer transfer to the scott transfer tr the people of this country, and although he touched the shores of the new world less Russia is simply tremendous. It is under- than a month ago, has amassed a prodigious amount of knowledge relative to the government and the people

"The American people are charming," he said, "and I am delighted with everything I have seen. New York and Chicago are wonderful cities, and the hunting in the Adirondack mountains is enjoyable. This is my first trip to America, but I expect to come again, when my family will accom-Dr. Doyle does not criticise the Ameri-

can people, and draws no comparison when

speaking of his own country. He says that he has not yet seen enough to express nis opinions as to customs. He does not talk about himself unless his interviewer in-"I snall be pleased to talk of anything he continued. "I know the you propose," the American reporter, think, and if there is anything you want to know I will help you if it is possible."
"Sherlock Holmes? Well, he is dead.

am pleased to know that the American people regret the demise of my detective, but Sherlock Holmes will never appear again. It is quite natural, I think, that he should die, for you know we must all reach that state at some time. "I have no definite literary plans in view at 'this time," the author said, when asked

as to his future. "For some time I have been engaged in dramatic work. Henry Irving is now producing my play, 'The Fall of Waterloo, in London. I cannot say positively that the piece will be produced in America, although I think it probable that Mr. Irving will come over here again. like dramatic work very much, and shall continue in that line. Dr. Doyle is an intense admirer of Charles Dickens, and during his life has been close student of that author's work. have been greatly influenced by Dickens in my work," he said. "I think, in fact, that nearly every author who takes up fiction in these modern days is animated to a certain extent by the influence of Charles Dickens." Dr. Doyle was greatly pleased at his accidentally meeting sames Whitcomb Riley. The two authors enjoyed an hour in the parior of the hotel during the afternoon and dined together at 6 o'clock.

## ABOUT SELF AND BOOKS.

Dr. Doyle Chats About His Dend

Friend, Sherlock Holmes. Dr. A. Conan Doyle, very big and very manly, talked of himself and his books for over an hour at Plymouth Church, last night, interpolating an occasional extract from his famous stories. There were very few unoccupied seats, and these were the undesirable ones in the rear of the church. The audience was one that keenly appre ciated the privilege of holding communion with the novelist at short range, and when the name of that shrewd, calculating man, Sherlock Holmes, deceased, was mentioned the audience applauded smartly. The lecturer was best known to his Indianapolis friends as the creator of that wonderful man, and his process of analyzing the remarkable analyzer was a satisfactory treat,

A word about Dr. Doyle; the living Dr. Doyle, before the lamented Mr. Holmes. He is just as bluff and as broad as one would have a typical Scotchman; neither graceful nor awkward with his avoirdupois. but of a pleasing address. The camera has truly given the world a correct likeness of him, for he would be instantly recognized by any one who has seen the lithographic reproductions of his photographs. A broad jowl and a prominent forehead suggest strong character, while an innocent sort of a broad face drives away all thoughts of mysteries and uncanniness with which he has interested people through his great detective. He would be taken for a blunt fellow, little given to the subtle plotting of such stories as he has written. And as he explains Sherlock Holmes's mode i reasoning it seems just as simple, at times puerile-like Christopher Columbus's famous egg trick. Of course it is very simple when it is all explained, and to snow just how easy it is Dr. Doyle gave his auditors this little Sherlock Holmes problem to work out. A wad of tobacco is found on the street. "Ah," says Mr. Holmes, "this is from a meerschaum pipe." Prove it, says Dr. Doyle, without venturing an elucidation. President Feibleman, of the Monteflore Society, introduced the author, after referring in a few words to the opening of the society's lecture course. The organist had entertained the audience with selections from "Tannhauser," while awaiting Dr. Doyle's appearance, and as the novelist stepped on the rostrum he encountered an applause which was mingied with the heavy rolling of the organ. After tucking his blood-red handkerchief under the waistcoat of his evening dress, Dr. Doyle fumbled his manuscript awhile,

and then advanced to the little table. Lake one scanning the distant horizon he began his lecture, neither looking to the right nor to the left, nor down or up. The man taking tickets at the door must have feit the scrutiny of his gaze. First he modestly explained that he spoke of himself and his own works because people were not generally interested in his views of other people's works. Perhaps he was better understood as a story teller than as a critic. William Makepeace Thackeray visited the house of Dr. Doyle's father when the author of "Sherlock Holmes" was just four years old. This incident brought A. Cona-Doyle his first introduction to the world of letters, and at the age of six he had so rapidly improved his opportunities that he produced a story about a man and a tiger. Without that logical turn of mind which he now possesses, he had the tiger and the man so badly involved that there was nothing left but the tiger. The problem of extricating the man from the tiger was never solved, and this early manuscript is probably stored away in some old bureau drawer. Then began a pretty story of his boyhood days at "old Edinboro," where he dreamed over volumes of Scott, went after deer with Fenimore Cooper, and salled into distant seas with Captain Marryatt. At the age of seventeen he went down to London to study medicine. In 1878 his first story was accepted by a provincial magazine, but for ten years he struggled for a brilliant success which did not come till the end of that decade of hardest work. The Cornhill Magazine accepted one of his first short stories, but the only criticism t elicited was this: "Cornhill this nonth publishes a story that would make Thackeray turn in his grave." "It was about this time," said the speaker, "I first reached the con-

Then taking up "Sherlock Holmes," he "About this gentleman, I must say he was a very good friend to me, And in killing Mr. Sherlock Holmes, of Baker street, I'm afraid I acted rather scurvily. Indeed. I of originality and careful arrangement.

great many of my unknown friends seemed to think so. If I had slain a living being they could hardly have heaped upon me more virulent abuse Among the hundreds of letters I received were a number asking for locks of Sherlock Holmes's hair. One earnest correspondent wished me to send him photographs of Holmes, taken at different periods in his life. Well, Sherlock Holmes had lived through twenty-six dif-ferent stories. I did not wish him to out-

stay his welcome. It was time he should "I dare say the detective story is a primitive art form. Still, it is a wonderfully useful form for teiling a dramatic story. I might explain that I got the original suggestion of Holmes from old Professor Bell, under whom I studied medicine in Edinburgh. He was a man of wonderfully shrewd observation. A patient would enter the room and in the few moments that elapsed before he spoke, the Professor would not only diagnose the disease, but reach a conclusion, generally correct, as to the man's birthplace, his condition, his trade, his habits. When I began to build up a sort of semi-scientific system of detection, I naturally recailed the old Professor. Then, of course, there was Poe, who had shown that it was possible that a detective tale could go to the extremes of romance and sensation, and still be litera-

Dr. Doyle referred to the express robbery at New Orleans some time ago and proclaimed the work of Expert Carvalho. of Brooklyn, who found the alleged robber by the imprint of his thumb on one of the seals of the package broken open, as one of the eleverest detective bits in real life, or even in fiction. Dr. Dovle, however, has falled to ascertain that the young man arrested on the discovery of the expert was afterwards acquitted, and compromised a neavy damage suit against the corporation that caused his arrest. Sherlock Holmes would never have lost a case in

any such way.

From "The Refugees," considered by many as Dr. Doyle's best work, excerpts were read. The description of the old French count's torture of a German officer in a chateau, a masterpiece of its kind, was listened to with much interest. This book, said Dr. Doyle, was truly a labor of love. Frequently during his talk the lectur-er was applauded and as he concluded, many thought the evening was far too

### RILEYS ESTIMATE OF HIM. Hoosier Poet Admires Both the Man

and His Books. Dr. Doyle was given an informal reception at the Denison after the lecture last night. Many of those who had enjoyed the lecture passed through the parlors and were introduced to the novelist. At 10:30 o'clock Dr. and Mrs. Franklin W. Hays, at their home, No. 19 West Ohio street, entertained Dr. Doyle at dinner. W. Hay Doyle, brother of the author, and James Whitcomb Riley were among the gentlemen present.

Mr. Riley is an admirer of Conan Doyle and his books. He talked freely and enthusiastically of the distinguished English author last night, and praised him, not only as an author, but as a man.

"I like Dr. Doyle immensely," said Mr. Riley without hesitation. "I had long been an admirer of his stories, and the personal acquaintance with him which I have enjoyed the last few hours has heightened that admiration.

"Have you any particular choice as to his novels?" Mr. Riley was asked. "I like them all," he replied. "I became attached to his style of writing fiction some years ago. I like to study his characters, because they have been subjected to that close, subtle analysis that is so admirab'e in the conscientious writer. Then, there is honest, true work to be found on every page of Dr. Doyle's books. His 'Sherlock Holmes' stories have interested me greatly. While Dr. Dovle may have taken much interest in his work of preparing the onerock Holmes' stories he realizes, I think, that the labor spent in writing his historlocal novels was devoted to a field more lofty. The stories which he has given to the public show evidence of hard work. Not only are they the results of great mental labor, but they indicate thorough research into history. The author has taken the characters of the histori al novels of other centuries and compared them with those he wished to create. His facts are all proven, and this, I think, is not only true of Dr. Doyle but can truthfully be said of our own Lew Wallace and other writers of the time. Those who heard Dr. Doyle's ecture must understand something of the untiring labor to which the writers of such books as he has produced must devote themselves. I admire his stories because can read them easily. There is nothing heavy about them. Not only are they entertaining, but they are refreshing. People don't want to read the heavy stories produced by some of the old writers. It is nothing short of hard labor-too much like coming from work and then going to work again. The stories that Dr. Doyle has given us will last."

## HAGGERTY'S HARANGUE.

#### West-Side Council Instructed Perry to Reinstate Warner.

The meeting of the West Indianapolis Council, last night, furnished much amusement for the small number of citizens that assembled to witness the proceedings. For two years past, James Haggerty, who resides on some low land in the river bottoms has asserted that his property had been practically ruined by backwater in rainy seasons. On many occasions he has presented a bill of \$100, which, he says, is the amount of his loss, but for some reason the bill has never received any consideration. Haggerty is one of the many characters that lifts the suburban municipal meetings from the level of duliness to the humorous and interesting. Frequently he followed the presenting of the bill with a lengthy speech in which he was heard with great delight by those who always vociferously applaud him at his conclusion. Whenever it became known that Haggerty intended to lay his claim before the old Town Board or the present Council. there was a rush of citizens to the chamber to gather in the good things uttered by Mr. Haggerty. At a meeting not long ago, Mr. Haggerty presented his bill again and Councilman Wheeler took upon himself the responsibility of investigating the claim. At that meeting Mr. Haggerty notified the Council that unless the bill was paid within thirty days, he would sue the city. The officials did not, however, feel that they were treading on dangerous ground and Councilman Wheeler, to humor Haggerty, said he would investigate. He did, and last night filed his report. In the meanwhile, some one had told Hagerty that he would not be allowed to fill up his lot to the level of the street and he became deeply vexed. He was in that state last night when he entered the Council chamber and proceeded, in language, to flay the members of the Council and Mayor Tolin in a way that delighted everyone, even the Councilmen and the Mayor themselves. Haggerty was allowed to speak until he stopped from sheer exhaustion, which occurred in exactly forty minutes. A motion was then passed "to permit Mr. Haggerty to raise the level of his lot to that of the street and to instruct the marshal to repair the gutters." Mr. Haggerty expressed himself satisfied, but said he could not vouch for the future.

The Council proceeded to business. On Saturday night, Oct. 6, Marshal Perry and his deputy, Noah Warner, raided a gambling house on River avenue, capturing six players. Deputy Warner notified the morning papers of the affair. Several days afterwards Perry revoked Warner's powers, claiming that in notifying the papers he had accused him of not being favorable to the raid, and that he being favorable to the raid, and that he (Warner) had intimidated him into making the raid. When the regular notice of Warner's dismissal was laid before the Council last night Perry was asked to make explanations, which he did in rather a poor tyle. The Republican councilmen did not think he had acted in the proper manner, and passed a resolution detpending that Warner be reinstated. Perry made no reply, and there is considerable speculation as to what he will do. If he persists in standing out against the Council's wishes there is a probability of a long contest be-

tween him and the Council. A resolution was adopted authorizing Treasurer Hoss to ascertain if any of the city employes owe delinquent taxes. If such cases are found the treasurer was directed to take out the amounts from the quarterly payment of salaries, which will be due in a short time. It was decided to put the receipts from the taxes now designated as the road and dog tax funds into the corporation fund. Dr. Merrow was reelected secretary of the Board of Health.

## Lewis W. Jones's New Song.

The latest song to appear in the music market is "Kathleen," a ballad with waltz refrain, written and composed by Louis Weslyn Jones, of this city, author of the popular "Laughing Irish Eyes," "The House that Jack Built" and other pretty composi-tions. "Kathleen" has been published by the Bryant music house, of this city, and is attractively gotten up. The music is sweet. The ballad as a whole bears marks